

# INFORMATION REPORT

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1. In the early post-World War II period, when the conflict between the Soviet group and the Yenan-trained, pro-Chinese Communist clique in the North Korean Labor Party and government first became serious, the North Koreans requested MAO Tse-tung to assist by making clear his position on the struggle. Instead of replying directly, MAO sent PAK Il-u, formerly chief of the political section of the Korean Volunteer Army in the Chinese Communist Eighth Route Army, with the recommendation that PAK was the "best reference manual on Chinese-oriented personnel in the North Korean Labor Party." When PAK arrived in North Korea in December 1946, he was immediately appointed chief of the staff section of the North Korean Labor Party and in 1948 became Minister of Internal Affairs.
2. The State Security Bureau, the chief intelligence organization in the North Korean government, was organized as a part of the Internal Affairs Ministry, in which it was the most important office. The Korean war made the SSB even more powerful and new responsibilities were added to its duties; one of these was the collection of information on the Chinese Communist Forces after their entry into the Korean war and on their growing importance as a political factor within the country. The problem of security with respect to the collection of such information became increasingly difficult because of the large number of officials in the North Korean government who were pro-Chinese Communist, and particularly because the Minister of Internal Affairs, PAK Il-u, by virtue of his position, directly controlled the Soviet-Korean PANG Hak-se, head of the SSB. For these reasons of security, in early 1951 the Social Security Bureau became a separate ministry, the Social Security Ministry, in the hope that the situation could be corrected, and PANG was named minister.<sup>2</sup>
3. In late november 1951 General PANG Hak-se was Acting Minister of Social Security in place of NAM Il, who was on leave of absence. PANG, who holds a doctorate from a Soviet university, is a lawyer and a skilled administrator. The acting deputy minister is Lieutenant General KIM P'a, aged 38, who was born in the Soviet Union and has a law degree. The chief of the First Office of the Ministry

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of Social Security is Senior Colonel YU Hui-sop (유희섭), aged 33, who was born in North Pyongan Province. The chief of the Second Office is Senior Colonel CH'A To-song (차토성),<sup>3</sup> aged 32, a native of North Hamgyong Province, who has received special political training in the Soviet Union. The post of the chief of the Third Office is vacant; a KIM Il-song favorite is the acting chief.

4. The function of the First Office, which maintains close contact with the North Korean Labor Party, is the collection of internal intelligence on North Korea. The Second Bureau has primary responsibility for the collection of intelligence on hostile political and military activities in the Republic of Korea. This bureau has two principal divisions, one of them being the order of battle section, concerned with tactical information, and the other the special

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1. [ ] Comment. The struggle between the Yenan and Soviet cliques in the North Korean government has often been reported. [ ]

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2. [ ] Comment. The establishment of the Social Security Ministry under PANG Hak-se has been previously reported [ ]

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[ ] stated that in November PANG was deputy minister and chief of the Positive Intelligence Section under NAM Il. The exact position of PAK Il-u is not clear. It has been reported that he was discredited in the eyes of many members of the Yenan faction when he accepted a post on the Supreme Military Council in June 1950, which was offered by KIM Il-song to counter-balance the influence of KIM Mu-chong. PAK Il-u was believed to have thus betrayed the Yenan faction. [ ] Other reports, [ ] picture PAK as one of the Yenan faction in high position, who are securing increasing control of the North Korean government, although the fact of his close relationship with KIM Il-song is accepted.

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3. [ ] Comment. This may be the same individual, reported as CH'A To-sun, a vice-chief of the Culture and Propaganda Section of the North Korean Labor Party in 1950, and a devoted follower of HO Ka-i of the Soviet clique. CH'A To-sun assisted HO Song-t'aek of the South Korean Labor Party in the reorganization of the SKLP committee in the late summer of 1950, and allegedly the quarrels between CH'A and HO, which CH'A reported to HO Ka-i, resulted in the purging of HO Song-t'aek for his pro-SKLP attitude.

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